SHCHENKOV, Serafim Aleksandrovich, prof.; KOROTKOVA, L., red.; MAZURKEVICH, M., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Industrial accounting] Bukhgalterskii uchet v promyshlennosti. Izd.2., Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 415 p. (MIRA 14.18) . (Accounting)

SHCHENKOV, SERAFIM ALEKSANDROVICH

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Uchet ispol'zovaniia materialov v proizvodstve. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 81 p.
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SHCHENKOV, Serafim Aleksandrovich, prof.; VEYTSMAN, N.R., prof., red.; TATUR, S.K., prof., red.; IVANOV, N.N., red.; TITOV, K.M., red. KOROTKOVA, L., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

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(Accounting)

RATMIROV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SHCHENKOV, S.A., prof., otv. red.; MEDVEDEVA, R., red. izd-va; LEBEDEV, A.A, tekhn. red.

[Accounting for labor and wages in industrial enterprises]
Uchet vyrabotki i zarabotnoi platy na predpriiatii. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1963. 58 p. (MIRA 16:6)
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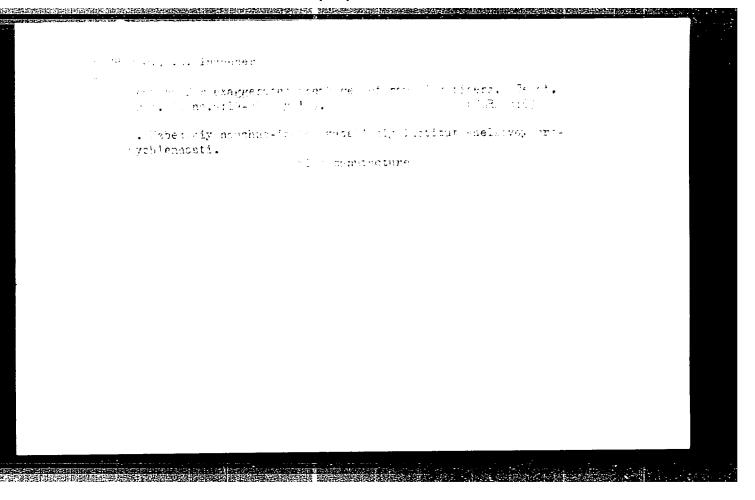
VAL'CHAK, Tadeush [Walczak, Tadeusz]; SHCHENKOV, S.A., prof., red.; MAZURKEVICH, M., red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

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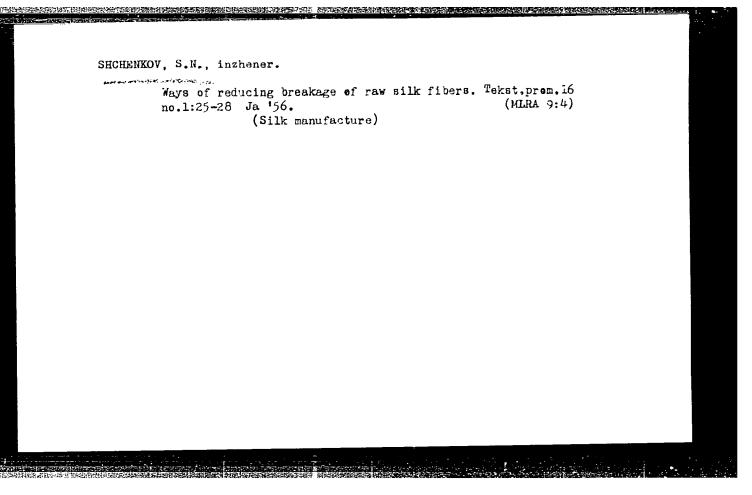


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Moscow Textile Inst. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Science).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 16, 1956



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ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; GUMANSKIY, G.A.; KLEYN, G.A.; PASHINSKIY, S.Z.; SHCHENKOV, S.N.

Effect of gamma rays on the live silk cocoon. Dokl.AN Uz. SSR no.4:9-12 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Arifov). 2. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR i Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti.

(Gamma rays) (Silkworms)

HENKOV,	Markita (in particular de la particular de	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	ni Submitty St. 11.	
"Treatment of Silaw	orm Cocoons by Red	lation."		
paper to be presented at Snorm, Geneva, 1 - 13 de	2nd UN Intl'. Conf pt 5 .	. on the pasceful	uses of Atomie	

ARIFOV, U.A.; GUNANSKIY, G.A.; KLEYN, G.A.; PASHINSKIY, S.Z.; SHCHENKOV, S.N.

Physical and technological properties of silkworm cocoons killed by Y-rays. Izv. AN. Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.3:5-9 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR. (Silkworms) (Gamma rays-Industrial application)

SHCHENKOV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. za vypusk

[Theses of reports to the Congress of Engineers, Technical Specialists and Innovators of Uzbekistan Industry] Tezisy dokladov Vtorogo s"ezda inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov i novatorov promyshlennosti Uzbekistana. Tashkent, In-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii i propagandy Gos. nauchno-tekhn. kom-ta Soveta Ministrov UzSSR. Vol.4. [Section of the textile industry] Sektsiia tekst: l'noi promyshlennosti. 1960. 24 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

l. S'ezd inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov i novatorov promyshlennosti Uzbekistana. 2d.

(Uzbekistan--Industry--Congresses)

CHERNYY, Mikhail Bavynowich [Mereased], TUMAYAN, S.A., retsenzent:
SHOHENKCY, S.N., retsenzent; SOKOLOV, A.F., retsenzent;
SHENNY, N.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; SHTEYNGART. M.D.,
red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Reeling and silk twisting] Kokonomotanie i shelkokruchenie.
Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 519 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Silk manufacture)

ACCESSION NR: APhol4371 S/0193/64/000/002/0028/0029

AUTHOR: Shchenkov, S. S.; Barok, S. G.

TITLE: AEGP-2 unit for welding in a carbon dioxide gas medium

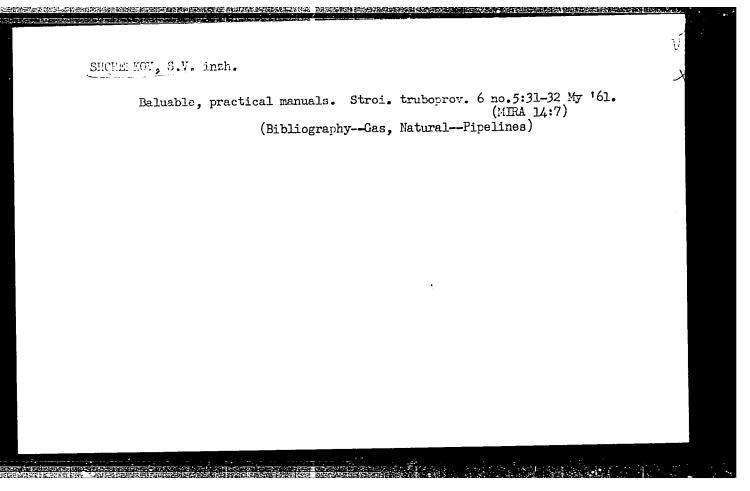
SOURCE: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform., no. 2, 1964, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: AEGP-2 welding unit, carbon dioxide gas welding, mobile welding unit, nonrotatable pipe butt, pipe laying

ABSTRACT: The AEGP-2 (2500 x 1900 x 2100 mm, wt 1700 kg), a mobile unit mounted on a two-axle dolly, is used for carbon dioxide gas welding of nonrotatable pipe butts. The unit system includes a GAZ-2 engine, two GST-9000 dc generators, two semiautomatic hose devices with controls, a carbon dioxide gas supply system, a cable coil, and a device for cleaning off and winding the electrode wire. The gas supply system has 4 tanks, a gas heater, reducer, and a hose leading to the semiautomatic devices. The tanks are connected to a common collector by coil pipes and can be disconnected separately without interrupting gas supply. An acetylene manometer serves as a gas meter. In 1961 the unit was tested during the laying of cil pipes

Card 1/2

Urgent problems in surveying and planning pipelines. Stroi.
truboprov. 5 no.5:9-10 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Pipelines)



SHCHENKOV, S.V.

Problems of the builders of the enterprises of the oil and gas industry of the Volga Valley and the Northern Caucasus. Strci. trub. 9 no.7:17-18 Jl *64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavzapadneftegazstroy Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR.

SHEHERKOV, V., kand.ckon.nauk

Sampling method of research in connerce. Sov. torg. 34 no.3:17-20
(MIRA 14:2)

Mr 161.

(Marketing research)

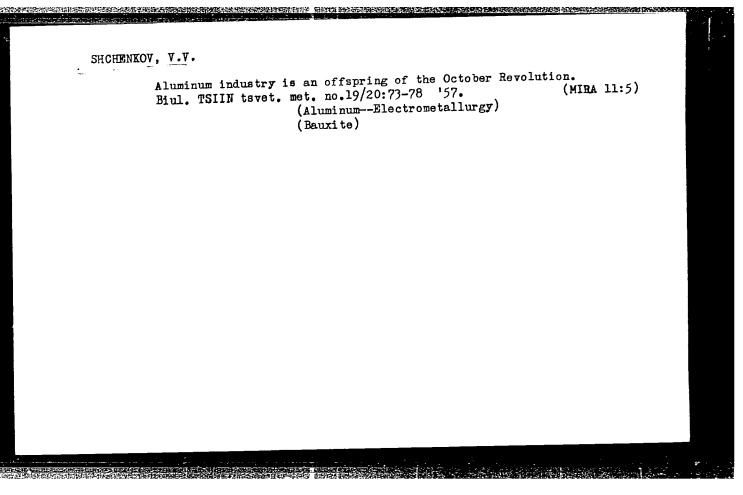
(Sampling (Statistics))

TSEYTLIN, D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHENKOV, V., kand.ekonom.nauk

Studying the demand at an exhibition. Sov. torg. 36 no.3:11-15

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(Moscow—Commerce—Exhibitions) (Marketing surveys)



SMAGLIN, Georgiy Savel'yevich; SHCHENKOV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; KRYZHKO, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; CHERNOBROV, S.M., red.

[Electrolytic production of magnesium] Elektroliticheskoe proizvodstvo magniia. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:7)

LI, Adrien Fedorovich; KHAZANOV, Yevsey Iosifovich; SHCHENKOV, V.V., red.;
EL'KIND, L.M., red.ind-ve; KLEYMAN, M.R., tekhn.red.

[Light metals in Siberia] Legkie metally v Sibiri. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry pc chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1960. 55 p.

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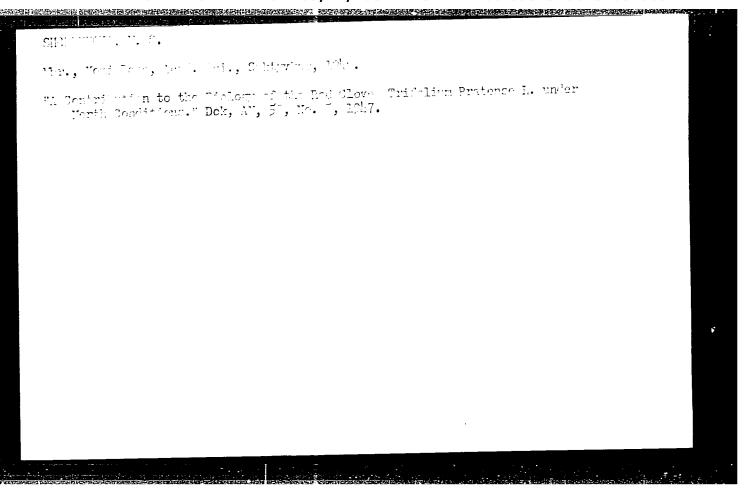
(Siberia--Light metals)

SECHENKOV, Vlas Vladimirovich; NOVIKOVA, S.N., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D.,

tekhn. red.

[Statistical methods for studying consumers! demand] Statistic
cheskie sposoby izucheniia pokupatel'skogo sprosa. Moskva,
Gosstatizdat, 1962. 79 p.

(Consumption (Economics)) -- Statistics)



SHCHENKOVA, M.S.; SINSKAYA, Ye.N., doktor biolog. i sel'skokhoz.nauk, otv. red.; VAKHTIN, Yu.B., red.izd-va; KRUGLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Wild perennial forage plants of the Komi A.S.S.R. under natural conditions and under cultivation] Dikorastushchie mnogoletnie kormovye travy Komi ASSR v estestvennykh uslovijakh i v kul'ture. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1961. 177 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Komi A.S.S.R .-- Forage plants)

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Treatment of syphilis with bicillin. Vest.derm.i ven. no.12:55-59 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

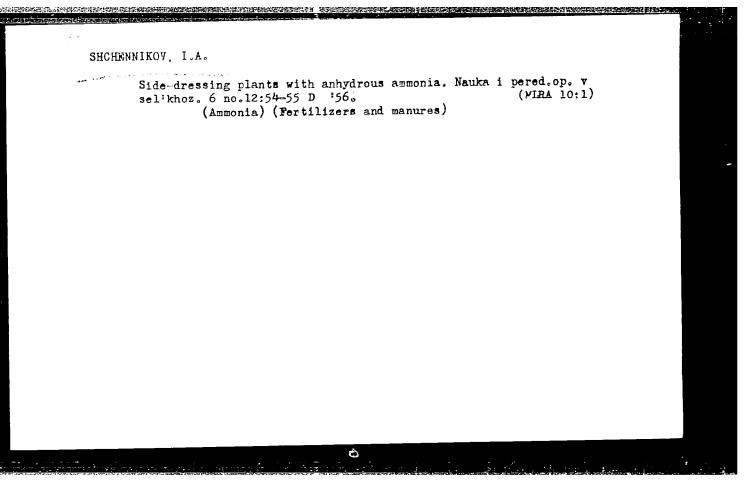
1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.I. Pyatikop). (SYPHILIS) (BICILLIN)

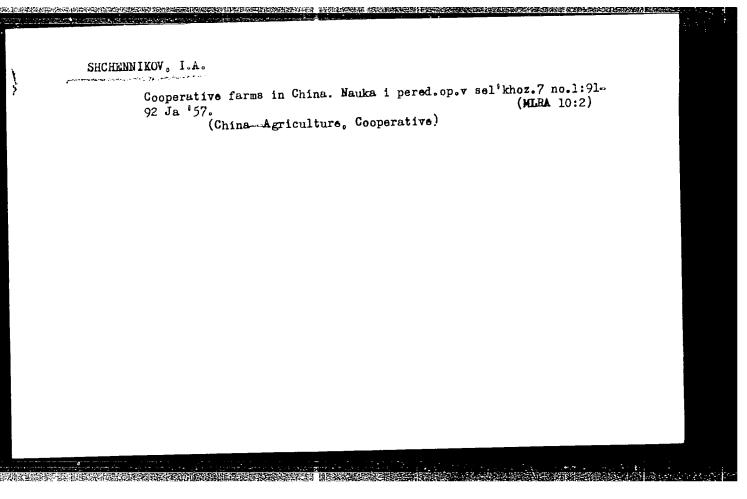
17 195Î*î* 2 SHCHENNIKOV, A. Jul 51 USSR/Radio - Transmitters "Exciter for Short-Wave Transmitter," A. Shehennikov, UA4FTs, Penza "Radio" No 7, pp 23-27 Describes exciter delivering frequency-stable voltage to control grid of input tube in shortwave transmitter operating at 7,000 - 7,200, 14,000 - 14,400, 21,090 - 21,510 and 28,000 -28,800 ke. The exciter has been tested since Aug 50 at station UA4FTs and showed good results, especially with regard to frequency stability. 195175

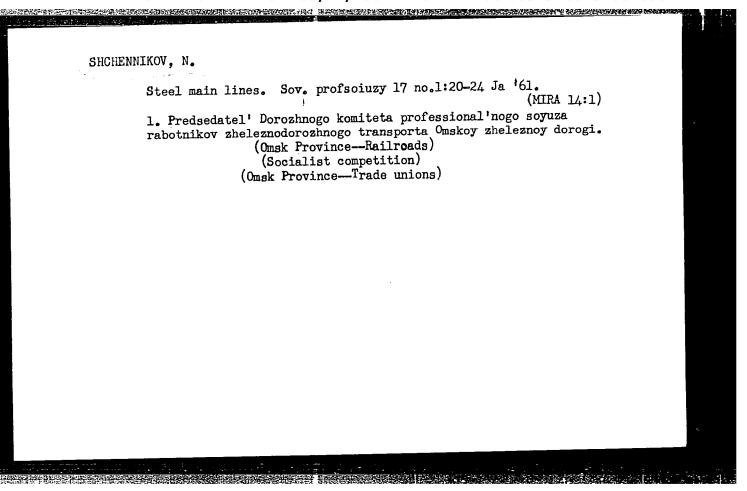
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Growing shelterbelts with perennial grass cover in the for-st-steppe zone. Sov. Agrop/
10 no. 5:29-31 Ap 152.

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Mathod for mechanized computation of production norms.

Energomashinostroenie 9 no.513C-34 My *63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Bleatria machinery industry)

(Productivity accounting)

(Labor productivity)

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No.kva, Piahchepromiziat, [1957] 35 p. (M. & 10:10)

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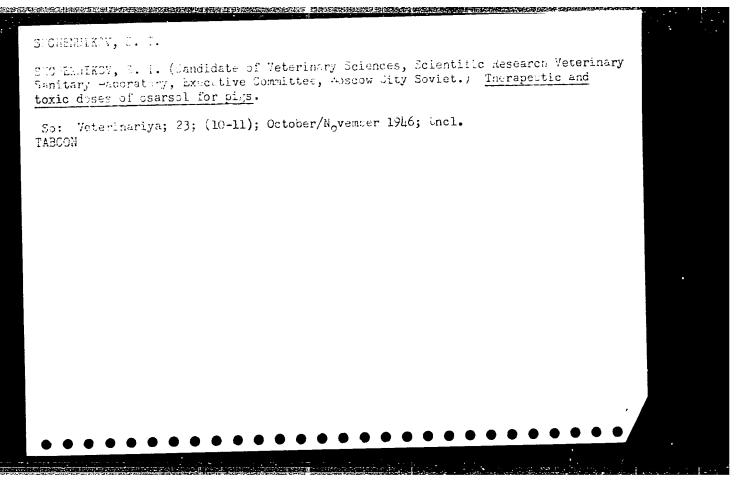
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(Moscow--Cereai scoducts--Amibitions)
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SHORMTIKEY, G. T.

SHOHEMIKY, E. T. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences) Anacrooic dysentery of piglets.

So: Veterinariya; 23; 5-6; May/June 19h6; incl.
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SHOHER TROY, J. T.

Dissertation: "Palantidiosis of Pigs."

9 Apr. 49

All-Union Test. of Experimental Veterinary Medicine

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SHCHENNIKOV, S.T.; PODLEGAYEV, MA.A; IVANOVA, N.M., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

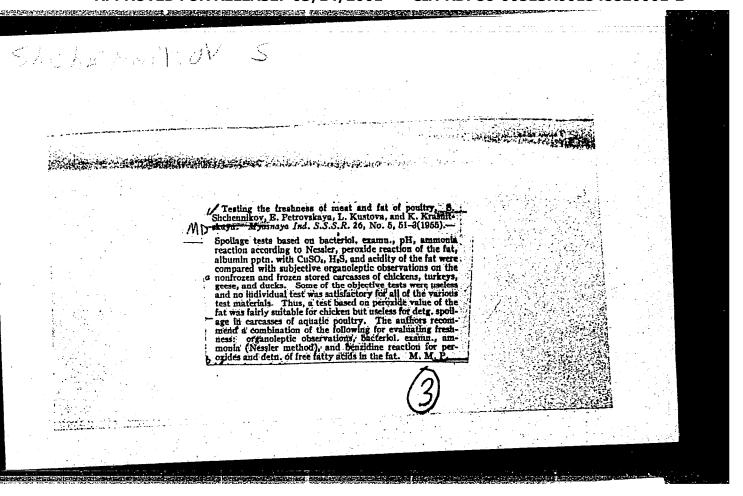
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1954. 135 p.

(Poultry industry) (Meat inspection)

SHCHENNIKOV, S.T., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor; PETROVSKAYA, kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Active immunization of chickens against laryngotracheitis. Veterinariia 31 no.3:42-46 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepromyshlennosti.



E-3

SHCHENNIKOV, S.T.

USSR/Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1957, 28776.

Author : Shchennikov, S.T., Petrovskaya, E.A.

Inst

: A Study of Immunogenic Properties of Dry Virus-Vaccine Title

of Infectious Hen Laryngotracheitis.

Orig Pub: Izuchenie immunogennykh svoystv sukhoy virusvaktsiny

infektsionnogo laringotrakheita kur. Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ptitseprom-sti, 1956, 6,167-174.

Abstract: Viability of a virus-vaccine dried under vacuum at temperatures from -8 to 10° is preserved for a period

of 530 days; the immunogenic properties of dry vaccine were preserved for no less than 5.5 months. In a cloacal method of infection the virus was found in internal organs of the 26th day in hens vaccinated by dry virus-

110 : 1/2 Card

SHCHENNIKOV, S.T., doktor vet. nauk.; PETROVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand. vet. nauk; MEL'NIK, R.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Sulfamethazine sodium in the prevention of pasteurellosis in poultry, Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.9:36-38 S 158. (MIRA 11:10)

l. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti. (Sulfamethazine)

ORCHEDITADY, Stepan Terrorally avising prof.; TERRORIDA, and any incl., retainment; MERROY, A.M., prof., retainment; CTARRYA, S.M., red.

(Veterinary sanitary impaction as poultry processing enterprises) Veterinary—constanty kontrol in gritosenterprises (Veterinary—constanty kontrol in gritosenterprises) Veterinary—constanty kontrol in gritosenterprises (Veterinary—constanty kontrol in gritosenterprises) Veterinary—constanty kontrol in gritosenterprises (Veterinary—constanty kontrol in gritosenterprises) (Veterinary) (V

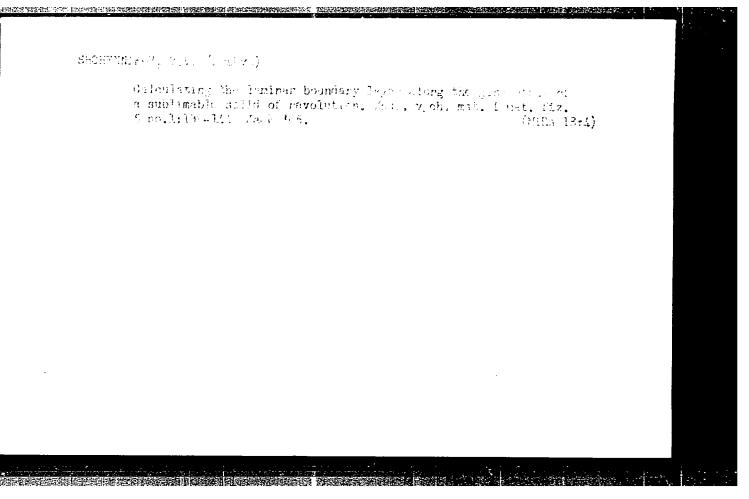
<u> ANTIGUE UN ENGLISHE ENGLISHE</u>

SHCHENNIKOV, V.V., and CHUSHKIN, P.I.,

"On the Calculus of Some Non-Axisymetric Conical Flows"

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

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PAVLOVSKY, Yu.N.; SHCHENNIKOV, V.V. (Moscow)

"Numerical methods of analysis of the laminar boundary layer in a compressible $\ensuremath{\mathsf{gas}}$ "

Report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

L 27397-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pi-L RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005794

S/0208/65/005/001/0139/0144

AUTHOR: Shchennikov, V. V. (Moscow)

27 B

TITLE: Calculation of <u>laminar boundary layer</u> along the generatrix of a subliming body of revolution

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 139-144

TOPIC TAGS: laminar boundary layer, sublimation, conservation law, finite difference method, Dorodnitsyn integral relations method, heat transfer, air flow over sphere

ABSTRACT: A method is described for establishing finite difference schemes for calculating the laminar boundary layer on the basis of the conservation laws. A system of differential equations of a two-dimensional laminar boundary layer is analyzed and the equations of conservation of mass, momentum, and energy are derived through using Gauss formulas. Boundary conditions on the body surface are established in difference form. The method is applied to calculations of the laminar boundary layers on three subliming spheres made of solid CO₂ of different radii (R = 3, 30, and 300 cm) in air flows. The effect of sublimation on heat transfer is evaluated

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AUTHORS: Chushkin, P. I., Shchennikov, V. V.

TITLE:

Calculation of Some Axially Asymmetric Conical Flows

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7,

pp. 88 - 94

TEXT: Conical supersonic gas flows without axial symmetry were investigated in the papers (Refs. 1-8). It is pointed out here that this mathematical problem is very complicated, and that it seems convenient to find the solution of the exact linear equations of this problem by means of numerical methods based on the use of electron computers. First, the authors investigate the equation of the problem set and the boundary conditions. The flow around an infinite cone is studied. The latter is placed in a uniform supersonic gas flow under an afflux angle α . It is assumed that the cone has a plane of symmetry and that the vector of the velocity \mathbf{w}_{00} of the oncoming flow lies in that plane. In the flow around the cone, a conical shock wave is formed in a ceratain range of \mathbf{w}_{00} (or the corresponding Mach numbers \mathbf{m}_{00}) and α . The

Card 1/3

Calculation of Some Axially Asymmetric Conical S/170/60/003/07/06/011 B012/8054

peak of this wave coincides with the peak of the cone flowed around; the form of the wave, however, is not known before. The authors write down the differential equations, i.e. the equations of motion (1.1), (1.2), and (1.3), as well as the equation of continuity (1.4). The fifth equation written down is formula (1.5) for the adiabatic course. The Bernoulli integral (1.6) is taken instead of (1.1). The system (1.2) - (1.6) must be integrated under certain boundary conditions in the range between the shock wave and the cone flowed around. The authors write down formula (1.7) for the boundary condition on the cone flowed around and the equation system (1.8) for the boundary conditions on the shock wave. Finally, they indicate formula (1.9) for the derivations of the gas-dynamic functions. The problem is solved by approximation with the aid of the numerical method of integral relations by A. A. Dorodnitsyn (Ref. 9). The differential equations (2.5) are obtained. They can be integrated by the numerical method with the aid of an electron computer. The corresponding boundary problem can be solved by selection. The system (2.5) also contains a constant value of the entropy ϑ_{Ω} on the surface of the cone flowed around. The determination

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Calculation of Some Axially Asymmetric Conical $\frac{5}{170}\frac{60}{003}\frac{07}{06}\frac{011}{82232}$

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of this quantity depends on the character of the line of constant entropy. It is pointed out that the method described can only be used in such cases where the velocity component

 $\sqrt{v_{\psi 0}^2 + v_{\theta 0}^2}$ on the surface of the body is smaller than the sonic velocity. Moreover, it is pointed out that it is possible to compare the approximate solution obtained with the available accurate solution if the differential equations (2.5) are applied to the case of an axially symmetric circular cone. In order to evaluate the accuracy of the approximation method described, it was first applied to the flow around a circular cone at $\alpha = 0$. The calculations were made by I. N. Naumova. Fig. 2 shows the results and compares them with the known accurate solution. Hence it appears that maximum accuracy is attained with high Mach numbers if the range between shock wave and cone flowed around becomes smaller. Figs. 3 and 4 show two further examples. There are 4 figures and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 British.

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR, g. Moskva (Computing Center of the AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 3/3

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S/208/61/001/005/006/007 A060/A126

AUTHOR:

Shchennikov, V. V. (Moscow)

TITLE:

Calculation of a laminar boundary layer over a subliming surface

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vychislitel noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 1,

no. 5, 1961, 869 - 883

TEXT: The work is devoted to the problem of calculating the laminar boundary layer in the vicinity of a subliming axially symmetric blunt body moving at high supersonic velocity. The equations and the boundary conditions of the problem are obtained. High temperature in the boundary layer occasions the presence of chemical reactions. A method is given for calculating the stationary process in the vicinity of the critical point of the blunt axially symmetric subliming body whose temperature and pressure satisfy either the condition for phase transition or the condition of evaporation. The assumption of a stationary process is justified by the following considerations. It is possible to imagine a special body which, in subliming, repeats its original shape. On the other hand, for any smooth body this assumption will have a basis if the sublimation rate is considerably lower than the velocity of the flow. A system of differential equations de-

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Calculation of a laminar boundary layer ...

scribing the stationary process of a μ -component gas mixture in which chemical reactions occur is derived from the equations of continuity, diffusion, motion, energy and state. The resulting system of equations is transformed into the Liz form by recourse to Dorodnitsyn-Mangler. The boundary conditions are obtained by a method analogous to that of R. Bromberg, R. Lipkis (Ref. 4; Heat transfer in boundary layer with chemical reactions due to mass addition, Jet Frepuls., 1958, 25, no. 10, 655 - 656). The solution of the obtained system of equations for the boundary layer at a critical point is found in the form of a power series expansion. A numerical calculation is carried out for the case of a graphite body submerged in a flow of oxygen. The effect of thermal diffusion is neglected. It is assumed that the six components $(C, C_2, C_0, C_{0_2}, O, O_2)$ present in the boundary layer, interact according to the following four independent reactions (all possible combinations except the trivial ones):

 $0_2 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 + 0$, $0_1 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 + 0$, $0_2 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 + 0$, $0_2 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 + 0$. (6.1)

The boundary problem was solved by matching parameters. For each given accomodation coefficient of the body surface of the initial conditions were found for some of the parameters and the differential equations were integrated by the Runge-Kutta method with uniform interval. The computations were carried out for of = 1_3

Card 2/3

30738

S/208/61/001/005/006/007 A060/A126

Calculation of a laminar boundary layer ...

0.1, 0.0313, 0.00314, 0.000313, with initial conditions $p_e = 0.9815$ atm, $T_e = 6660.8^{\circ}$ K, R = 1 m. The phase-transition temperature for this case was $T* = 4163^{\circ}$ K. Four graphs summarize the calculated results. The method allows one to determine the sublimation rate v_o and the thickness of the boundary layer \hat{o} for each of the calculations as a function of A. The calculations have shown that the state of phase transition cannot be reached in practice since it corresponds to very low values of A. It is concluded that in calculating the evaporation in the laminar boundary layer in the presence of chemical reactions, the partial pressure of the vaporized component is considerably below the pressure of saturated vapor of that component. There are 23 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 15 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: R. Bromberg, R. Lipkis. Heat transfer in boundary layer with chemical reactions due to mass addition. Jet Propuls., 1958, 28, no. 10, 668 - 675; S. M. Scala. Vaporization into a hypersonic laminar boundary layer. J. Aero-Space Sci., 1958, 25, no. 10, 655 - 656; S. M. Scala, Ch. W. Baulknight. Transport and thermodynamic properties in hypersonic laminar boundary layer. Part 1. Properties of pure species. ARS J., 1959, 29, no. 1, 39 - 45; Th. K. Sherwood. The properties of gases and liquids, their estimation and correlation. N. Y. - Toronto - London, 1958,

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961

Card 3/3

8**±**825

S/129/60/000/07/011/013 E193/E235

18.7100

TITLE:

AUTHORS: Belinkiy, A. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and

Shchennikova, A., Engineer

Investigation of an Accelerated Method of Heat Treatment of Precision Steel Castings Produced by the Lost Wax

Technique, \(\lambda \)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No. 7, pp. 55-57 + 1 plate

TEXT: To improve the mechanical properties of precision castings, made of medium carbon steel, it has been the practice, adopted at a certain plant, to subject them to a prolonged heat treatment, during which the castings were heated to 900°C in 3 h, held at the temperature for 3 h, cooled to 650°C in 1 h, held at the temperature for 3 h and then cooled slowly to room temperature (total - 11 h). The object of the present investigation was to explore the possibilities of shortening this heat treatment without affecting its efficiency. To this end, U.T.S., elongation, impact strength, hardness, and microstructure were studied on test pieces prepared from tapered castings made of two carbon steels, 45L (0.43% C) and Card 1/3

81825 S/129/60/000/07/011/013 E193/E235

Investigation of an Accelerated Method of Heat Treatment of Precision Steel Castings Produced by the Lost Wax Technique

25L (0.28% C), the analysis of which is given in Table 1. The heat treatments studied included normalising at temperatures between 900 and 870°C for periods ranging from 3 to 0.5 h, alone or followed by a supplementary treatment at a lower temperature (670 to 630°C) lasting 3 to 0.5 h. Cast iron shavings were used to protect the test pieces from oxidation and decarburisation during the heat treatment. The following conclusions were reached:
(1) There is no need to employ a long heat treatment of steels 45L and 25L, since the properties obtained after this treatment can be also obtained by short-time normalising treatment. (2) The application of an additional heat treatment at a lower temperature brings no significant improvement in the mechanical properties of normalised steel. (3) The heat treatment, recommended for precision castings made of steels 45L and 25L, consists of normalising at 870°C for 45 min. Steel 25L, heat-treated in this manner has U.T.S. = 53.8 kg/mm², elongation = 19.3%, hardness

Card 2/3

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S/129/60/000/07/011/013 E193/E235

Investigation of an Accelerated Method of Heat Treatment of Precision Steel Castings Produced by the Lost Wax Technique

。 11. 新公本企业的特别的股份的经验的企业的。 2. 对面积存储器

(Brinell) = 164 kg/mm^2 , and impact strength = 5.3 kgm/cm^2 , the corresponding figures for steel 45L being 62 kg/mm^2 , 13%, 177 kg/mm^2 , and 4 kgm/cm^2 . There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

X

Eurle VEAT(m)/ENP(w)/ENV(v)/I/EAR(x)/ER AP6012235 I.F(a) JD/HWSOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0022/0026

AUTHOR: Karnov, M. Ya.; Shchennikova, A. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the vibration method of plastic deformation on the structure of metals

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 4, 1966, pp 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: steel, aluminum alloy, vibration stress, static pressure, cold forging/40KhNMA steel, VD17 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the fine crystall the structure, residual microstresses and microhardness of 40KhNMA steel and VD17 aluminum alloy in specimens subjected to the static and vibration methods of plastic deformation (cold upsetting), with the object of selecting the most rational die-forging technique. The stressed state of the specimens was determined with the aid of an MF-4 photometer, and the crystal lattice distortions, by means of a radiographic examination. Findings: the width of the X-ray lines increases with increasing degree of deformation, but the experimental points for the specimens cold-upset by the vibration method lie below the points for the specimens cold-upset by the static method; this indicates that

Card 1/2

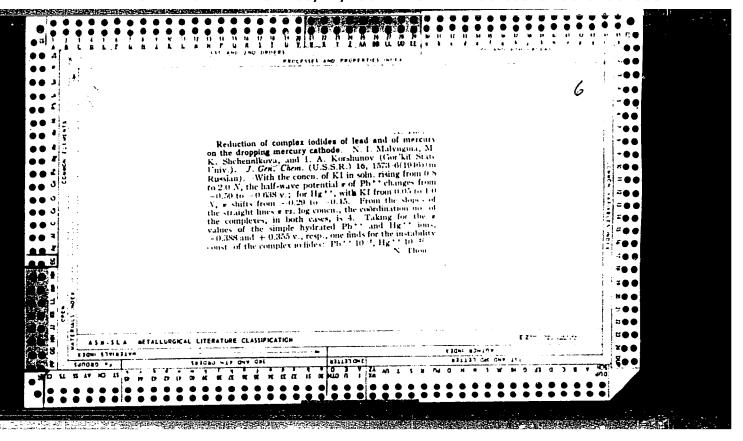
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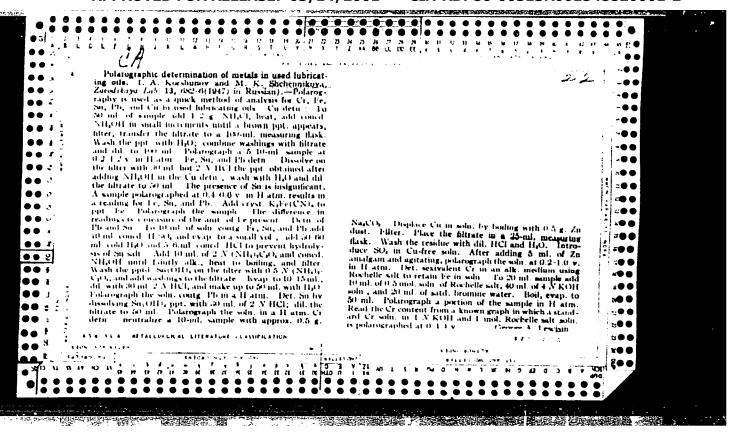
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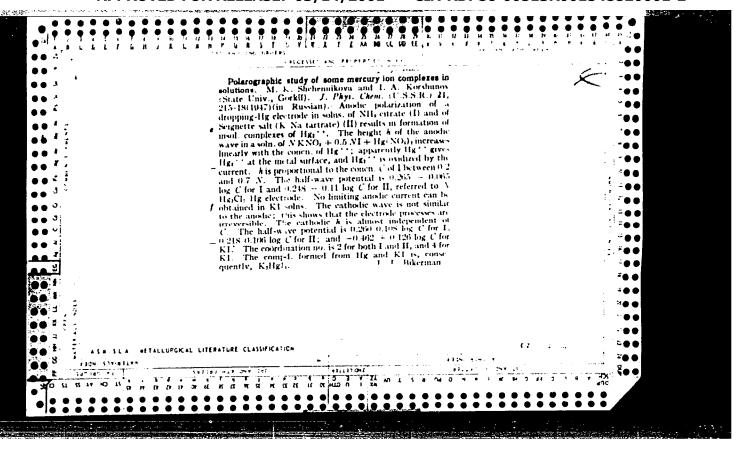
the replacement of the static loading method with the vibration loading method during the plastic deformation of specimens reduces the extent of crystal lattice distortions for the materials investigated. Moreover, in the vibration-loaded specimens microdistortions and microstresses are more uniformly distributed than in the statically loaded specimens. The vibration method of die forging is much more effective than the static-loading method, and it also has the following additional advantages: technological plasticity increases to 50%, unit pressure during deformation is 35% lower, dimensional precision increases 1.5-2 times, and the durability of press tools increases 5-8 times. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2







PA 67T20 SHCHENLIKOVA, M.K. USSR/Chemistry - Reduction Apr 1948 Chemistry - Quinoline Derivatives "Reduction of Pyradine, Quinoline and Derivatives of Quinoline in Mercury-Drop Electrodes, M.K. Shchennikova, I.A. Korshunov, Gor'kiy State U, 9 pp "Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXII, No 4 pp. 503-12-Determine that character of the reduction and depth of hydrogenation is greatly dependent on the concentrations of hydrogen ions in solution. Reduction of quinoline and o-oxyquinoline on mercury-drop electrode shows decrease of overvoltage. Submitted 27 Jun 1947. 67120

SHOHEMAIALVA, M. K.

USSR/Chemistry - Polarographs

1949

Chemistry - Ions, Electrolytic

"A Polarographic Characteristic of Several Inorganic Ions," I. A. Korshunov, K. K. Shchennikova, Sci Res Inst Chem, Gor'kiy State U, 8 3/4 pp.

"Zhur Analit Khimii" Vol IV, No 1 - p.5-13

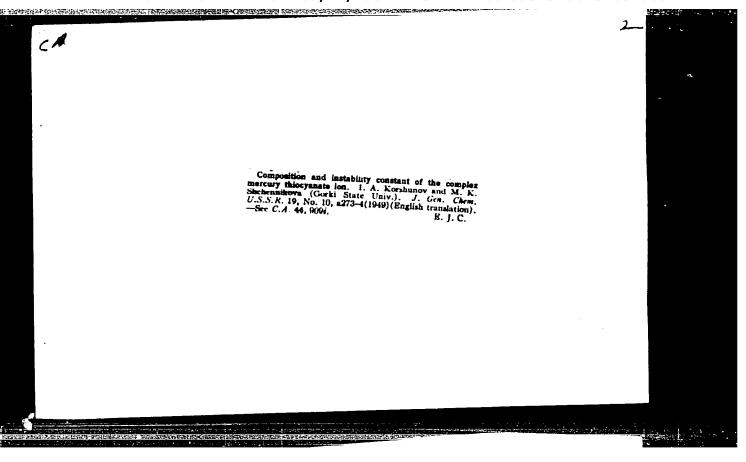
Data characterizes the reduction of ions of inorganic materials on a mercury drop electrode using electrolytes of different composition. Describes base solutions most suitable for quantitative determination of ions of bivalent and trivalent iron, nickel, oobalt, mercury, hexavalent chromium, manganese, hexavalent, molybdenum, and uranium, and for nitrous acid ions. Eight tables show composition of metals. Includes graphs of anode waves. Submitted 3 Apr 47.

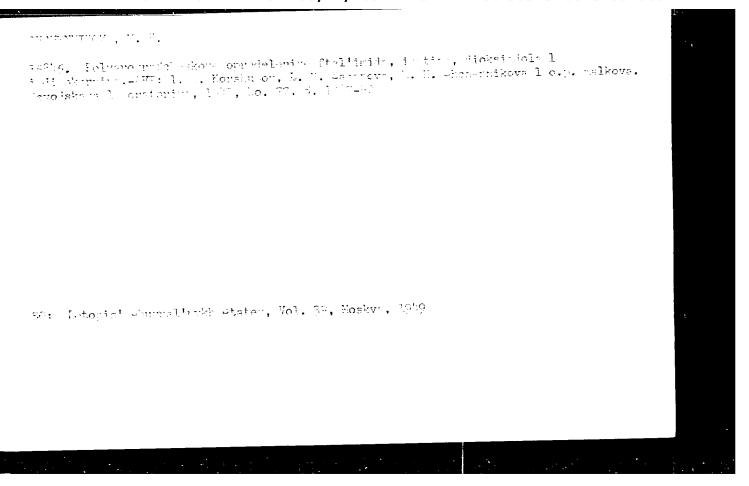
PA 29/49T20

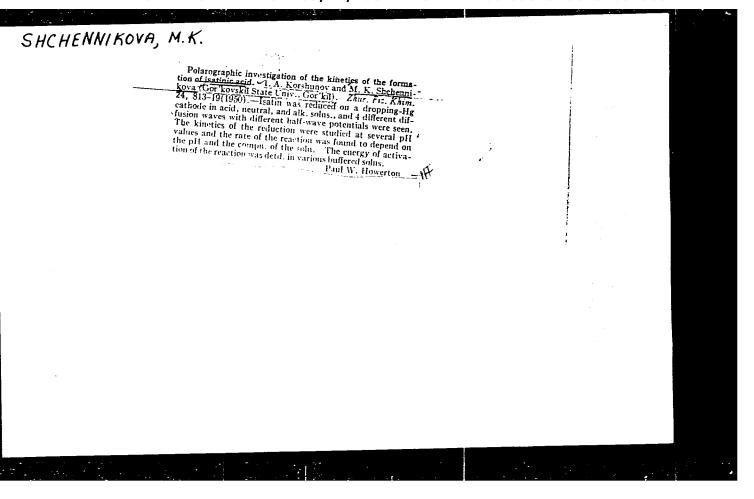
s¢hchennikova, m. k.	PA 153T12					
	USSR/Chemistry - Reduction, Electro- Polarographic Determination of Phthalimide, Isatin, Dioxyindole, and Indigocarmine," I. A. Korshunov, L. N. Sazanova, M. K. Shchennikova, O. P. Malkova, Inst of Chem, Gor'kiy State U 3 1/2 pp "Zavod Lab" No 11 Shows that all subject compounds can be reduce on the mercury-drop cathode. Phthalimide can be determined quantitatively only in acid solv while isatin and dioxyindole, in alkaline solv while isatin and dioxyindole, in alkaline solv USSR/Chemistry - Reduction, Electro- (Contd) as well. Indigocarmine can be determined in mediums of any pH value. Includes two graphs.					
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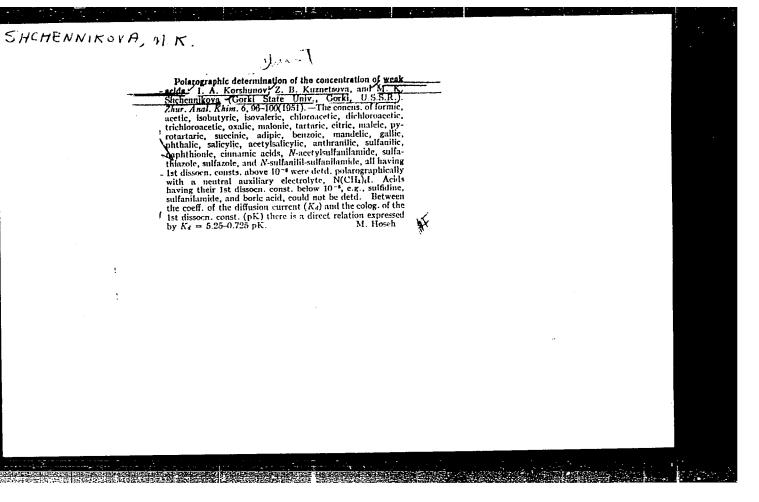






"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDF

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548820001-2



ShcheNNIKOVA, M.K.

AID P - 1023

USSR/Chemistry Subject

Pub. 119 - 8/8 Card 1/1

Shchennikova, M. K. and Korshunov, I. A. (Gor'kiy) Authors

Remarks on the article of Yu. S. Musabekov "I. M. Sechenov's work in chemistry and his letters to Butlerov" Title

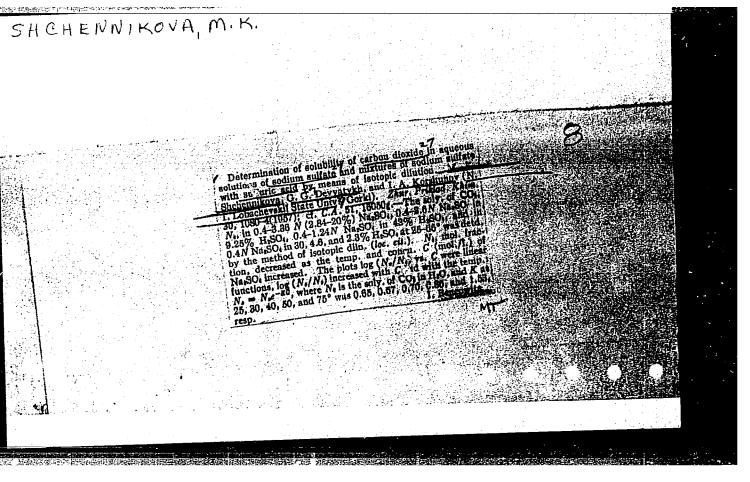
(Letter to the editor)

Usp. khim., 23, no. 4, 527-528, 1954 Periodical:

Critical review. Nine references (Russian: 1937-1953). Abstract

None Institution:

No date Submitted :



50V/81-59-5-15248

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 167 (USSR)

Shushunov, V.A., Shchennikova, M.K., Volkov, I.V. AUTHORS:

The Catalytic Decomposition of Organic Perceide Compounds. TITLE:

II. The Kinetics of the Decomposition of Cumene & -Hydro-

peroxide, Catalyzed by Stearates of Certain Metals

Tr. po khimii 1 khim. tekhnol., 1958, Nr 1, pp 55 - 59 PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT;

The decomposition of cumene α -hydroperoxide (I), in the presence of Co^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Ni^{2+} and Na^{2+} stearates, in a solution of chlorobenzene, takes place with the formation of acetophenone and dimethylphenylcarbinol, as the main products of the reaction. The reaction rate is proportional to the I concentration and concentration of the catalyst in the first degree. The initial I concentration does not affect the catalytic rate constant which points to the absence of an in-

duced decomposition of I. The satalytic activity decreases in the following series $\text{Co}^{2+} > \text{Mn}^{2+} > \text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{Fe}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+} > \text{Na}^{2+}$.

Zink stearate has no catalytic activity in relation to this reaction. Card 1/2

806 44 507/81-59-5-15248

是我们们就是我们们,他们们还是这个人的,但是我们们的一个人,但是我们们的一个人,但是我们们们的一个人。

The Catalytic Decomposition of Organic Peroxide Compounds. 2. The Kinetics of the Decomposition of Cumene α -Hydroperoxide, Catalyzed by Stearates of Certain Metals

The activation energy of the catalytic reaction is 2.5 times less than for the thermal decomposition and in the range of $40 - 90^{\circ}\text{C}$, in the case of Co^{2+} and Mn^{2+} , is equal to 12.3 kcal/mole and in the case of Cu^{2+} , 13.5 kcal/mole. It is assumed that the catalyst facilitates the first stage of the reaction, which is the decomposition of the I molecule with a break of the 0 = 0 bond into the OH° and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}^{\circ}$ radicals.

I. Moiseyev

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/020/016/089 3101/B147

AUTHORS: Shchennikova, M. K., Shushunov, V. A., Milovanov, A. I.

TITLE: Catalytic decomposition of organic peroxide compounds. 9.

Influence of the length of the hydrocarbon chain of some salts of fatty acids on their catalytic activity during

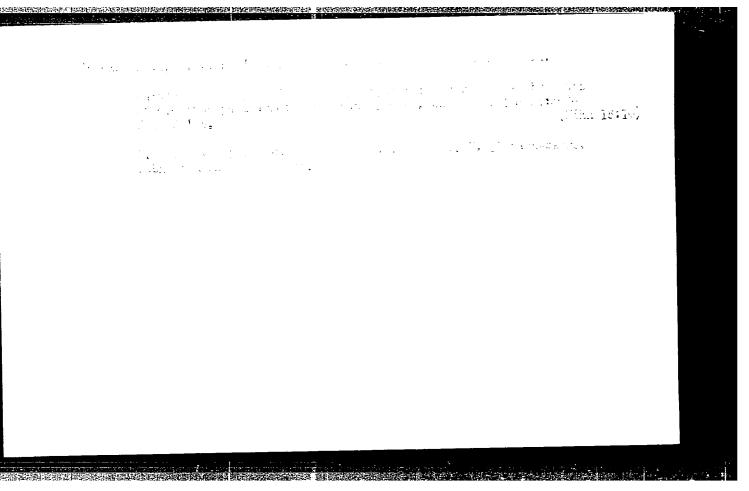
decomposition of cumene hydroperoxide

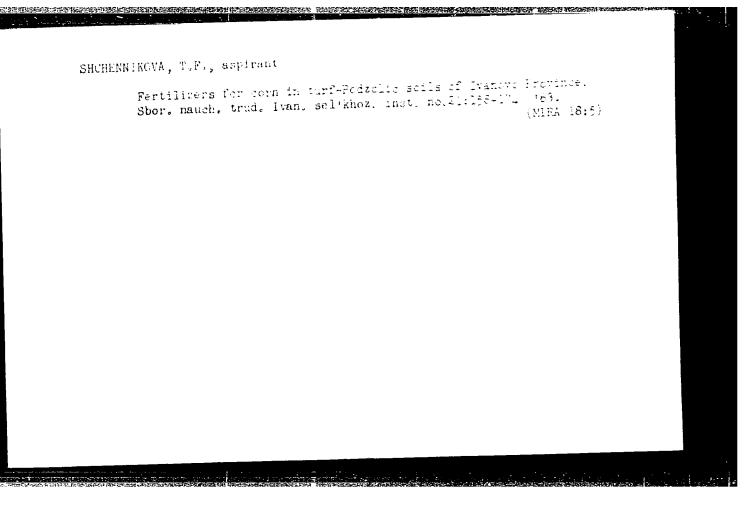
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 58 - 59, abstract 20B442 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy),

no. 2, 1960, 165 - 170)

TEXT: A study has been made of the decomposition of cumene hydroperoxide (I), catalyzed with cobalt salts of fatty acids in an equimolecular mixture of chlorobenzene and acetic acid. In particular, the effect of catalyst, temperature, and concentration of I on the reaction rate was investigated. The increase in reaction rate and the decrease in activation energy with increasing length of the carbon chains of cobalt-salt anions of monobasic fatty acids were found to follow certain rules. No such rule could be established for the cobalt salts of dibasic fatty acids. For Report VIII, Card 1/2

		0/004/64/000/0	020 /016 /089	
Catalytic decomposition of	organic	S/081/61/000/0 B101/B147	120/010/009	
see RZhKhim, 1961, abstractranslation.	t 14Zh131. [A	bstracter's note:	Complete	~
a 1 2/2				
Card 2/2				





Accuracy of the position of horizontals on plans at a scale of 1:2,000 in combined surveys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geod.i aerof. (MIRA 15:3) no.6:85-95 '61.

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii. (Aerial photogrammetry)

SHCHENNIKOVA, V.V., aspirant

Adjustment of analytical nets in geological prospecting.

Adjustment of analytical nets in geological prospecting.

(MIRA 15:7)

Trudy MIIGAIK no.46:115-122 '61.

1. Kafedra geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii,

aerofotos yemki i kartografii.

(Geological surveys)

20-5-57/60

AUTHOR TITLE

-4. HE 1

17.

BULYGIN, I.A. and SHCHANNIKOVA, Z.D.
Interoceptively Conditioned Reflexes from the Urinary Bladder after
Removal of the Thoracic Ragion of the Spinal Cord
(Interotseptivnyye uslovnyye reflexes a mochevogo puzyrye posle udaleniya grudnogo otdela spinnogo mozga. Russian)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 5, pp 1120 - 1123(U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL ABSTRACT It was found, in agreement with several published data that a perforation and even a removal of the spinal cord from the 5th - 6th thoracic vertebra to the sacral region does not exclude the possibility of immediate interoceptive influences by the urinary bladder on blood pressure in the common carotid artery, on respiration, salivation and the head movements of a dog. Based upon this fact the authors in a previous publication drew the conclusion that there do not only exist direct afferent (basic) canals of the urinary bladder which enter the spinal cord in the sacral region and which are connected with the brain by inner--central ascending canals, but that there also exist additional canals which ascend along the sympathetic chains and extra mural ganglions and plexi. In this connection it was assumed that the afferent additional canals are formed by the somatic afferent fibers which represent outgrowths of the high-located afferent cells of the intervertebral spinal ganglions (located higher than the place of destruction in the spinal cord), as well as by sympathetic afferent canals which have their

Card 1/3

20-5-57/60

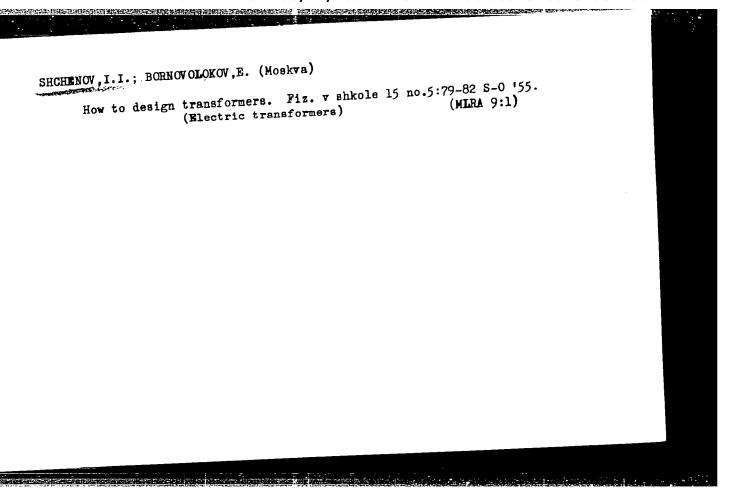
Interoceptively Conditioned Reflexes from the Urinary Bladder after Removal of the Thoracic Region of the Spinal Cord

origin in cells of type II by DEGEL in the urinary bladder. It was further realized in the laboratory of the authors that by the above--mentioned afferent additional canals the interoceptive influences can also be transferred from the urinary bladder onto the cortex of the great hemispheres. This is shown as well in the change of the exteroceptively caused shaking reflexes under the influence of a widening of the urinary bladder in rabbits with perforated spinal cord, as in the conservation in them of interoceptively (originating from the bladder) caused shaking reflexes. In this connection it seemed to be necessary to clear the problem of how high the afferent fibers can ascend which constitute the afferent additional canals through which the interoceptive influences can be transferred to the cortex of the brain. For this purpose the authors studied the possibility of a conservation of the interoceptive shaking reflexes (originating from the bladder) in rabbits with removed thoracic region. The test results, in agreement with other data obtained by the labotatory concerned, show that after destruction of important regions of the spinal cord the functional relations of the bladder (as a convenient interoceptive sample) with the brain cortex

Card 2/3

(3 illustrations, 7 Slavic references)

SAUFEMOTES DIGHENOPONA, E	. 11.		AA ATI	
	USSR/Petroleum - Well drilling	Jan 1947		
	"A Method of Increasing the Speed of I Shchenct'ev, 6 pp	rilling," K.H		
	"Neftyanoyo Kozyaystvo" Vol XXV, No	J		
	Theoretical discussion with formulae, the drill, and graphs	diagrams of		
		4T1 		
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YANIN, I.A., mashinist elektrovoza; KOVRIZHNYKH, V.V., mashinist elektrovoza; SHCHENOVICH, V.A., inzh.

How to check the operation of regenerative system. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no.10:7-8 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Depo Zlatoust Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi. (Railroads--Brakes)

YASTREMSKIY, Boris Sergeyevich; BOYARSKIY, A.Ya., redaktor; SHCHENTSIS, Ye.M., redaktor; KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mathematical statistics] Matematicheskaia statistika. Moskva, Gos.statist. izd-vo, 1956. 175 p. (NIRA 10:1)

(Mathematical statistics)

SVAVITSKIY, Nikolay Andreyevich, prof.(1879-1936); SHCHENTSIS, Ye.M., red.; PRYTKOVA, R.N., tekhn. red.

[hethods of the zemstvo censuses of farmsteads] Zemskie podvornye perepisi; obzor metodologii. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1961. 354 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Svavitskiy). (Russia---Census)

GOZULOV, Avdey Il'ich, prof.; SHCHENTSIS, Yu.M., red.; KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Agricultural statistics] Statistika sel'skogo khoziaistva, Moskva, Gos.stat.izd-vo, 1959, 459 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Agriculture--Statistics)

"The Letter function of the Jecum of three accepting to Experiments on unicals Title Fibrilias." Cand Tel Tel, Juair of Lathilogical Experiments on Unical State Planting That Iren First Cavalry Army, Lin Higher Education 1981, Expected ask, 1994. (F., 10.9, Feb. 55)

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S/149/61/000/002/004/017 A006/A001

AUTHORS:

Levitskiy, E.A., Shchepachev, B.M.

TITLE:

Developing a Method of Preparing Basic Salt of 5/6 Aluminum Oxy-

chloride

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya,

1961, No. 2, pp. 71 - 75

TEXT: To prepare aluminum oxide or hydroxide with required properties, reprecipitation of aluminum hydroxide is employed where aluminum hydroxide is converted into a soluble neutral salt by treatment with acid. This water-soluble product is subjected to reprecipitation by adding alkali which neutralizes the solvent. Since this process consumes large amounts of expensive reactive agents, reprecipitation would be improved by using a soluble aluminum compound which is closer to the hydroxide itself in respect to the chemical composition. E.A. Levitskiy proposed a method of precipitation aluminum hydroxide from a solution of basic salt - the 5/6 aluminum cxychloride (Al2(OH)5Cl). This method reduces the consumption of reactive agents for the reprecipitation of one ton of oxide by

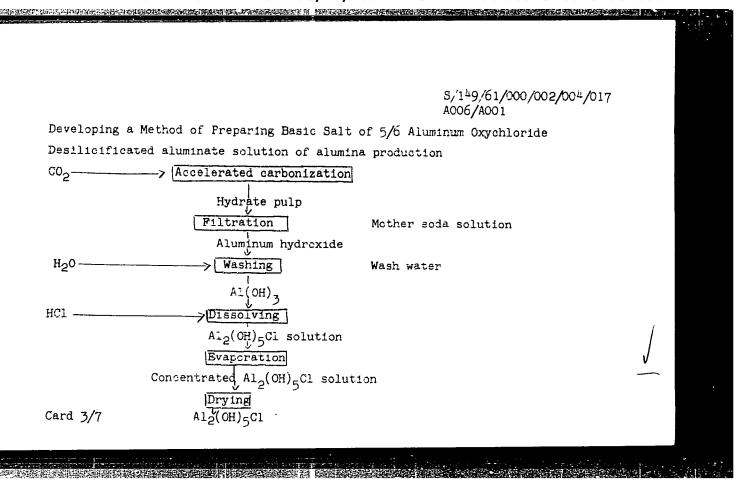
Card 1/7

3/149/61/000/002/004/017 A005/A001

Developing a Method of Preparing Basic Salt of 5/6 Aluminum Oxychloride

a factor of 4-6; the technology is simple and economical. Al₂(OH)₅Cl is well scluble in water and offers a series of properties which make it extremely suitable for large-scale industrial use. This compound was studied by various authors, including Academician V.A. Kargin (Ref. 2 - 4), M.Ye. Shishniashvili and E.D. Uznadze (Ref. 5). Various investigations were made with 5/6 oxychloride of aluminum using synthetic methods (Ref. 4, 6 - 10), although none of the methods can be employed as a basis for an efficient industrial process. The authors developed a method of producing 5/6 aluminum oxychloride from semi-products of alumina industry by accelerated carbonization process, conducted according to the following scheme:

Card 2/7



S/149/61/000/002/004/017 A006/A001

Developing a Method of Preparing Basic Salt of 5/6 Aluminum Oxychloride

The aluminate solution intended for carbonization should not contain over 60-70 g/1 Al₂O₃ at a 1.5 caustic ratio. The product is washed in distilled water. Filtration is recommended to be carried out in a vacuum-filter drum with subsequent repulping and repeated filtration. Dissolving of Al(OH)3 in hydrochloric acid with the formation of 5/6 aluminum oxychloride does not depend on the concentration of the acid as stated by E.D. Uznadze and M.Ye. Shishniashvili (Ref. 5). The use of freshly precipitated aluminum hydroxite permits the use of hydrochloric acid of any concentration since this precipitate is able to interact with lower oxychlorides. The method of obtaining 5/6 aluminum exychloride from Al (OH), and hydrochloric acid is based on the conclusions made by V.A. Kargin and L.K. Lepin' (Ref. 4, 6) that each of the basic chlorides is stable within a sertain pH range of the medium in the solution. The optimum pH value for 5/6 aluminum oxychloride is 4 - 4.5. Two methods of dissolving aluminum hydroxide in hydrochloric acid are suggested: 1) at a constant pH of the medium, mixing and heating (the pH value is maintained by adding HCl at a level of 4 - 4.5 (Ref. 16); 2) by adding the whole stoichiometric amount of HCl for the formation of Al2(OH)5Cl with subsequent heating up to boiling and intensive stirring. Both methods may be combined. When dissolving $Al(OH)_3$ in HCl, solutions of $Al_2(OH)_5Cl$ with 80 - 140 g/l Al_2O_3 concentration are Card 4/7

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

Developing a Method of Preparing Basic Salt of 5/6 Aluminum Oxyohloride

obtained. The density and viscosity of the solution, depending on ${\rm Al}_2{\rm O}_3$ concentration, are shown in Figures 2 and 3. When evaporated to a concentration of about 250 g/l of Al₂O₃, the solution is gelled. The gel is dried to powder (Figures 4, 5). The weight of Al₂(OH)₅Cl powder is 0.95 - 0.97 g/cm², at an average size of the particles of 1 - 2 mm. This product is well soluble in water and can be easily stored and transported.

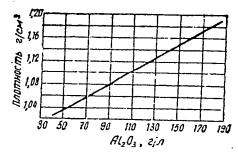
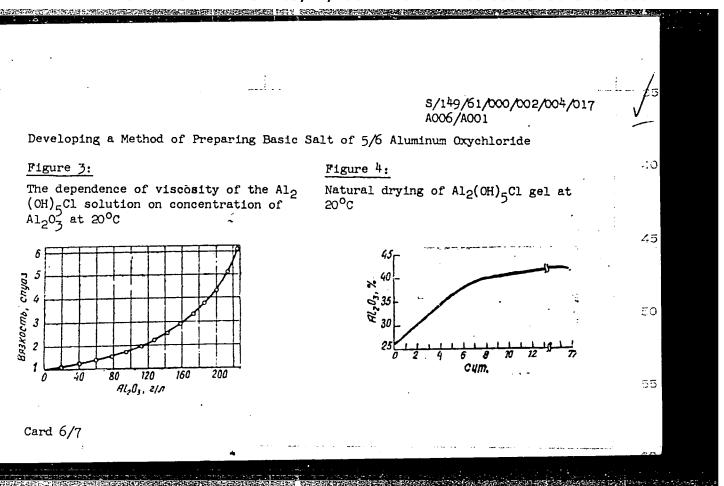


Figure 2:

Dependence of density of the ${\rm Al}_2({\rm OH})_5{\rm Cl}$ solution on the concentration of Al₂0₃ at 20°C.

Card 5/7

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